

FOREIGN NEWS

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We copy the following summary from the "Union" of the 3d:

The Hibernia brings to the United States the Oregon treaty, which the British government, under the seal of the new foreign secretary, Lord Palmerston. This document was signed by his lordship and Mr. McLane on the 17th, at the foreign office, and afterwards conveyed by express for despatch by the Hibernia by his excellency Mr. McLane, minister to Great Britain. In the House of Lords on the 17th July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said it was his duty to lay before their lordships the Oregon treaty which had just been concluded between the Majesty and the United States in reference to the Oregon territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their lordships that a ratification had that day been exchanged. A similar notice was given on the same day in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated that he had a paper to present by command of Her Majesty, a new treaty had got to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been returned in the opposition except Macaulay and Lord Ebury. In every quarter a discussion exists to give the new appointments a fair trial. In consequence of the excitement now past, the country needs repose, and, with the exception of the sugar duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry or test their capacity.

The affairs of Parliament will be wound up probably by the middle of August. The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There is every chance that the £100,000 fixed upon as the amount to be given to him will be raised. Mr. Cobden will be able to raise a splendid subscription to his relief fund, by means of penny subscriptions throughout the British empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude. The proceedings in the House of Parliament possess considerable interest. Lord Brougham led the assault in the matter of the judges and salaries. Earl Grey showed that if blame attached to any one, it was to the noble lord himself. Mr. Duncombe wished to hear from the noble lord himself a statement of his views on the leading topics of the day.

Lord John Russell declined categorical analysis, but while doing so said sufficient to point the moral of his future career as minister; to the principles of free trade he avowed his unwavering attachment; justice he would literally carry out; but with respect to the established church in Ireland, the premier thought it imprudent to meddle in this early stage of the business.

Pope Pius has granted a free pardon to political offenders, and His Holiness traverses the streets of Rome on foot, receiving petitions from the poorest of his subjects. He proposes to pay off the public debt by the sale of the papal lands.

THE OWNERS OF NORTHERN STATES, assembled at Prague, have resolved partly to give up their exemption from taxes, and have proposed to apply the amount to the reduction of the taxes of the peasants.

FRANKFURT.—A Vienna letter of the 28th ult., in a Frankfurt journal, mentions a report that the States of Lower Austria have requested the government to abolish all the taxes on articles of consumption, and substitute for them a direct tax upon property.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER.—Nineteen shares of the London Globe were sold by auction at London, on the 18th, which realized 12,900 guineas. Fifteen of the number were purchased by Mr. Ridgway, the publisher, of Piccadilly, London.

INVENTION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SCARF SHAWL.—A scarf shawl has been submitted to the editor of the London Times, the invention of Messrs. Graham & Smith, of Ludgate street, (late Everington & Graham.) Four colors are so constructed as to fold into twenty different effects; either color can be worn alone, and two or three together, or, Mr. Robert Kerr, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who has accomplished the weaving in one piece of this extraordinary shawl, which is announced to be a scientific production far greater merit than anything which has appeared in the French exposition of manufactures.

FROM MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th publish the news of the Oregon Treaty under the head of "Very Important News." The papers state that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make immense efforts to save their country from the rapacity of the robbers of the "del Norte." They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were driven out of Spain after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by a guerrilla warfare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered wherever they were found. The papers state that it was found impossible to raise a body of 5,000 men to follow him.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him. Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico.

General Moro, the new commandant of the castle and city of Vera Cruz, who succeeded the Vice President, Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning in the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. Are the sunsets the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.

The American squadron arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all. The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, and therefore suffer in health. Several Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate *Arcturion* alone excepted, on board of which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent.

CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES ABROAD.—It is too much the habit of some papers in the United States, as well as in Europe, to depreciate American Character, as to the promptness and certainty of payments. The whole of this has arisen from the folly and extravagance of two or three State Legislatures, in getting in debt beyond their means. Even Mississippi does not repudiate, stoutly speaking. The Authority of the State does not repudiate the Constitutionality of Debt contracted. They raise a question upon the legality of the Loan.

These State Defalcations, however, have given rise to much malignant vituperation in Europe, and not a little very foolish imitation of this foreign scolding in the United States. But let us look a moment at our American character and credit! None, except by those who are too ignorant to know better, or who have an interest in maligning the United States.

Within a few days a fact was stated to us by Col. Toon, late Minister to Russia, which is a very strong illustration of the high character of Americans in some parts of Europe. It is a fact, most honorable to our country. Our readers know that the Engineers on the great Russian Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, is Capt. WHISTLER, of the Topographical Corps, and a Graduate of West Point Military Academy. But this is not all, by any means. Col. Todd informed us that the grading and work on the entire line (440 miles) was given to American Contractors. This contract amounts to FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and was given to AMERICAN CONTRACTORS, in the face of the competition of all Europe, WITHOUT SECURITY!!

This fact is enough to show how very high Americans stand in Russia—and Russia controls half of Europe.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

The New Tariff.

We have already shown the oppressive bearing of the system of minimums and of specific duties upon articles not of uniform value, by compelling the poor, and men in moderate circumstances, to pay much higher duties in proportion to the value of the articles they consume, than are paid by the rich. By the usual modes of taxation, all pay in proportion to the property; John Astor, say, \$150,000 per annum, and the poor man nothing, for he has no property. But because the poor man has a stomach, as well as Mr. Astor, and like him must be clad, and like him must provide for his family; and because he is obliged to content himself with an inferior quality of goods, the minimums and specific duties tax him just as much on that inferior quality as they do Mr. Astor on the best. It is undoubtedly true, that many a man not worth \$100 in the world, pays more for the support of the national government, than Mr. Astor will his \$25,000,000. But this is not the worst of the case. If the poor man only paid taxes to the government, even though out of all proportion compared with the rich man, his patriotism might render it tolerable. But what if he were obliged to pay a large part of it to the rich to the manufacturers, who out of his wages and those of others like him, have made their fortunes in a year, and are living in splendid palaces while he pines in a hovel? What would human nature say to this? Yet it is exactly what is passing before our eyes every day and moment. By subjecting foreign articles to extravagant duties, they are either excluded entirely, or greatly enhanced in price. Both these things together, constitute what is called "protection." By enhancing the price of the foreign article, the price of the domestic article with which it comes in competition, is also enhanced; and thus, while consumers are paying one dollar to the government, they are paying another dollar, or it may be, two, three, or five dollars, to the manufacturers or producers of the competing article. It is not pretended that the price of the domestic article is enhanced in precisely the amount of the duty on the foreign article; for such is not commonly the fact. Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact. Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact. Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

Various collateral circumstances come in, to modify the result. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that after an elaborate investigation, with all the helps which his official station gives him, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, a clear-headed, intelligent, and candid man, states, that on sixteen articles which he specifies, viz.: iron and the manufactures thereof, for such is not commonly the fact.

The New Tariff.

The following, from the Washington Union, contains the duties upon articles of most common use, and necessary, under the Tariff of 1842, and the new bill of 1846. The reader is invited to compare them together and ascertain which best and most protects American industry. Are we better protected for mechanics and working men! by paying a tax of 75 to 100 per cent. upon iron, 62 upon sugar, 50 to 100 upon cotton and cotton prints, and 70 upon salt, than we shall be by a duty of 30 per cent. upon the first named of these articles, and 20 upon the last?

A comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the tariff of 1842, and as to be levied on the same by the tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846.—

	1842.	1846.
Wines—Champagne,	12	30
Burgundy,	9	30
Madeira,	5	30
Carpet—Wilton carpets,	23	30
Polished carpets,	23	30
Glass—Polished plate, 22 by 14 inches,	23	30
Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid,	22	30
Ladies,	22	30
Gentlemen's real French buck,	13	30
Braces—Kid rubber, costing 17 each and above,	30	30
Paper—Billboard, or fancy note,	30	30
Gilt,	30	30
Pastes—Ink balls, cosmetics, and perfumes,	25	30
Silks—Pocket handkerchiefs made from fine silk,	16	25
Silk velvets,	20	25
Broad silk for dresses,	14	25
Flannel—Archer's unshrinking, costing 60 cents,	23	30
Silk and wool flannels, costing \$1 the square yard,	14	30
Hair curled for mattresses,	12	30
Chocolate,	12	30
Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil,	20	40
Furniture of cedar wood, stained wood, &c.,	30	40
Gems—Rubies and precious stones when set,	7	30
Imitations thereof,	7	30
Cameos and imitations thereof, and on mosaic,	7	30
Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver, or platinum, 20	30	30
Articles of silver, mounted on gold, &c.,	40	30
Wines—Sticky Madeira (low-priced),	40	30
Spices—Pimento,	120	40
Ginger,	60	40
Vanilla,	60	40
Carpeting—Tribble ingrain,	73	30
Ingain,	33	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron,	73	30
Nail or spike rods,	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes,	130	30
Hoop iron,	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges,	52	30
Iron chains other than chain cables,	101	30
Wrought for ships, locomotives, and steam engines,	88	30
Smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing do.,	66	30
Wood screws,	60	30
Cool,	60	30
Glasses—Yellow, moulded, or pressed tumblers,	137	30
Glasses—Yellow sheep, called Hoxanum, (wagons and reaping hoes),	90	30
Womans' imitation kid,	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cents the dozen,	62	30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c.,	63	30
Sugar, commonly called brown sugar,	62	30
Vinegar,	62	30
Salt,	76	30
Cloths of wool—Broadcloths, cassimeres, coatings and padding,	40	30
Low flannels, bookings and Balize,	38	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India \$2 for the piece of 7, and weighing 50	25	30
Do, costing \$3 75, and weighing 12 ounces,	50	25
Black goods, nap, or taffeta silk, for dresses, weighing 1 ounce and above, and costing in England or France 32 cents,	47	25
Black crapes, low priced,	60	25
Pina—Colled pound or mixed pins,	63	30
Velvets—Cotton,	36	30
Shirtings—Costing 61 cents per yard,	95	30
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard,	50	25
Mousseline de Laine—Cotton worsted 24 inches wide, costing 12 cents,	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and alpaca cloth costing 18 cents the square yard,	50	25
Miscellaneous,	57	20
Lined oil,	120	25
Cables and cordage, tarred,	39	30
Unmanufactured hemp,	39	30
Mail, coarse, unmanufactured,	5	20
Chain cables,	63	30
Anchor,	63	30
Anvils,	45	30

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF.—We give the vote on the Revenue Tariff by States, as it passed the United States Senate:

State.	For Protection.	For Free Trade.
Maine,	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	1
Vermont,	1	1
Massachusetts,	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,	1	1
New York,	1	1
New Jersey,	1	1
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	1	1
Virginia,	1	1
North Carolina,	1	1
South Carolina,	1	1
Georgia,	1	1
Alabama,	1	1
Mississippi,	1	1
Louisiana,	1	1
Tennessee,	1	1
Kentucky,	1	1
Ohio,	1	1
Indiana,	1	1
Illinois,	1	1
Missouri,	1	1
Arkansas,	1	1
Michigan,	1	1
Florida,	1	1
Texas,	1	1

One vacancy in the delegation from N. Carolina, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haywood, was filled by the election of Mr. M. J. Jarman, not voting, the votes stood 27 to 27, and Mr. Dallas gave the casting vote for Free Trade.

It is remarkable, says the Boston Post, that one vote carried the Tariff of 1824; one vote the Tariff of 1842; and one vote in each House the Tariff of 1846. This last statement is not strictly correct, as a vote in the House carried the Tariff of 1846 (except the Compromise Act) from 1816 inclusive, to the present time.

What our manufacturers, merchants, and others, now have to do, is to adapt themselves and their business as soon as possible, to the new state of things. Stability is what they all need, more than almost any other thing. They must be able to leave the "Tariff as it is," for a long time to come. At least, such is our impression and belief. It was idle to suppose the Tariff as it existed in 1842 could be permanent; the light of the age forbids it. No Tariff can long endure, except a moderate one. The days of restriction are numbered. The world is becoming free. The new Tariff is a public official expression of that fact. Success to it, and to the country!

CONTRADICTION.—Why is a pig on a spit like a missionary? Because it goes round doing good.

Public Debt.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the public debt of the Union was \$750,000,000. To this were added in 1803 for the purchase of Louisiana, \$150,000,000. The debt of the first war, at its close in 1815, was about \$750,000,000. The expense of the Revolution was about \$135,000,000 in specie, and those of the last war about \$125,000,000. And what can the country show for all this expenditure, and all this debt? We answer, first, independence; secondly, the territorial equal in extent to the Old Thirteen, and containing the highways to the ocean that augmented the value of the Old Thirteen tenfold; thirdly, the removal from the continent of two foreign powers, France and Spain, and thereby the extinction of two sources of that mischief to the old world, national contiguity, adverse territorial interests, and jealousies about boundaries and balances of power; fourthly, the dissipation of the illusion of British invincibility, which had grown up among us after the Revolution, and is now growing again; fifthly, the establishment of a character superior to any other on earth; sixthly, the solution of three great problems—marking are capable of self-government, federal republicanism grows stronger by the day; seventhly, a reputation for the most promoters of religion and morals. These are the fruits of all this expenditure, and of the toil and blood expended with them. Are they worth the price! Both are and the rest of mankind have made a good bargain.

At the close of the Revolutionary war our population was about 3 millions; at the close of the last war, about 8 millions; at the close of the time when the remaining debt was paid, about 13 millions. This gives an average of about 54 millions, from 1783 to 1815, or 30 years; and an average of 104 millions from 1815 to 1830, or 15 years. This makes the average of 45 years, about 8 millions. At present the population is about 15 millions, and the population beginning with 3 millions and reaching 13 millions, gives an average of 8 millions in 45 years, which will be the average of an increase from 20 millions, in the same period! It will be 54 millions. And if an average of 8 millions can pay \$165,000,000 in 45 years, how can an average of 54 millions pay in the same period \$1,100,000,000? And if 3 millions augment to 20 millions in 60 years, the period between 1783 and 1845, to what will 20 millions augment in the same period? The answer is 132 millions. The enumerations since 1790 actually show a duplication in every 20 or 25 years; and therefore this calculation is not far from the truth. We are now at 15 millions, and 1850, we could pay \$1,100,000,000 of debt in the next 45 years, what are 100 or 150 millions of dollars for buying the British out of the continent? A drop in the Mississippi! A trifle too small to set against the advantage of the measure to both parties.—Pa. Ledger.

THE FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM.—The Rothschilds have a fortune of 150 millions of dollars; and Lord Somersby, who lately died in England, has left a fortune of 50 millions of dollars. Though the Rothschilds operate in Paris and London, yet Frankfurt, Vienna and other German cities, have been and are the principal theatre of their business. And in what has this business consisted? In buying and selling stock, in negotiating loans, or shares, and in becoming lender and borrower, and receiving payment for transacting their mutual business. We urge nothing against this business, as we participate in no vulgar and groundless prejudices against brokers. They hold the same position between borrowers and lenders or buyers and sellers of money and evidences of debt, as the broker holds between producers and consumers. Like merchants, they are distributors. But we do complain of the system which reduces millions to extreme poverty, and all its consequent miseries, and enables one man or family to amass, in a single generation, 150 millions of dollars. Ten thousand dollars, invested in a farm, a mechanical trade, or in commerce, will afford an ample provision to a family of moderate means, and is more than most farmers, mechanics or merchants possess, even in our country of general distribution. The wealth of the Rothschilds, thus divided, would supply 15,000 such families. Divided in portions of \$5,000, more than the majority of our farmers and mechanics possess, it would supply 30,000 such families, and at the rate of five persons to each family, would afford, with reasonable labor, all the comforts of life to 150,000 persons. Hence 150,000 persons must be reduced from comfort to absolute destitution, to enable one family to amass 150 millions of dollars! Such a system is awful! The statistics of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, with a population of 332,000, show about 70,000 paupers and criminals, the latter being driven to crime by poverty. And whence this enormous poverty? It is produced by bad government, producing standing armies, royal luxury, governmental loans, paper money, stock markets, monopolies of land and money, landed barons and rag-barons. And how many paupers and criminals are found in the British Isles? The question can be answered by its boasted barons, landed and ragged. And we are rapidly building up the system. One individual in the United States owns five millions of acres in the West, and thereby compel 31,250 men to remain landless paupers, instead of becoming independent farmers. And a bank can lend \$700,000 to another "enterprising person" to speculate in stocks, while it will not discount a responsible mechanic's note for \$500. And so we go, building up a system that builds up Rothschilds and paupers! And where will it end? Just where it has ended in England and Germany. And where will that end? Just where it ended in France in 1793! Like cases, operating upon like subjects, always produce like effects. So God has decreed, and so man cannot repeal. These Rothschilds, while accumulating 150 millions of dollars from the pockets of others, have not added a cent to the wealth of the world. They have not added a penny to the wealth of a nation, or a single family. They have not added a single bushel of grain, or a single ounce of bread to the nation, or a single drop of oil to the lamp. They have not added a single line of railroad, or a single machine, or a single tool, or a single article of clothing, or a single article of furniture, or a single article of food, or a single article of shelter, or a single article of comfort, or a single article of happiness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or a single article of esteem, or a single article of love, or a single article of friendship, or a single article of affection, or a single article of sympathy, or a single article of compassion, or a single article of mercy, or a single article of kindness, or a single article of generosity, or a single article of nobility, or a single article of greatness, or a single article of glory, or a single article of honor, or a single article of power, or a single article of influence, or a single article of respect, or